

## THIS COSTS YOU NOTHING.

The Red Cross Pharmacy Will Return Your Money if Mi-o-na Does Not Cure Dyspepsia and Increase Flesh.

There are hundreds of people in Barre who were not the least bit surprised when they read in the Times that the Red Cross Pharmacy is selling Mi-o-na under a guarantee to refund the money in case it did not cure indigestion and increase weight.

This remarkable preparation is a true flesh-forming food, that builds up good, healthy, solid tissues, and makes thinness and scrawny a thing of the past.

It tones up the digestive organs, and will cure the worst case of indigestion, headache, dizziness, or the depressed, weak condition that afflicts nearly everyone who suffers with stomach trouble. Mi-o-na does not simply relieve; it does lasting good.

In 98 out of every 100 cases where Mi-o-na is used, the result is a restoration of perfect harmony between height and weight and an absolute and permanent cure of all stomach troubles.

There are today hundreds in Barre who are recommending Mi-o-na because it cured them. A few months ago they were thin and dyspeptic, and could eat nothing without fear of stomach trouble. Since using Mi-o-na they have made noticeable gain in flesh, can eat what they want, and when they want, without fear of suffering.

Remember that you risk nothing in buying Mi-o-na. If it gives you the desired effect the cost is trifling, if it fails the Red Cross Pharmacy will pay for the remedy themselves.

## OVER THE OCEAN.

The silence which the Kaiser is now maintaining simply proves that even a sovereign can learn.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Japan and Russia are both professing a determination to be good, but each is diligently preparing to be bad.—Kansas City Times.

In its economical policy and in its political affairs a crisis is approaching in Great Britain the importance of which can hardly be overestimated.—Boston Herald.

Servant methods of dealing with political opponents recall the anecdote of the historic character who on his deathbed was exhorted by his confessor to forgive his enemies. "I have none," was the comfortable reply; "they are all dead."—Chicago Chronicle.

## The English Viper.

The English viper extends over nearly the same geographical area as the common snake, but spreads a little farther north and east. It is the species which attains the highest degree of north latitude.

## Cloudburst in Nebraska.

Newport, Neb., July 15.—A cloudburst, accompanied by a heavy wind and hail, has done great damage here. Seven business buildings were totally or partially wrecked. There was great destruction of crops near town.

## French National Holiday.

Paris, July 15.—The French national holiday was enthusiastically celebrated in brilliant weather. The main feature was the review of the garrison of Paris by President Loubet.

Sodom (N. Y.) Paper Mills Burned. Hoosick Falls, N. Y., July 15.—The mills of the Stark Paper company, located at Sodom, a small settlement outside Hoosick Falls, have been destroyed by fire. The loss is about \$25,000; partially covered by insurance.

Exchange Commission Goes to Berlin. The Hague, July 15.—The international exchange commissioners have left this city for Berlin after submitting their views to the government representatives. The latter will reply in writing.

## To Keep Well

every organ must be doing its duty—stomach, liver and kidneys must each be in thorough working order. If you are not as well as you ought to be take a small dose of

## Beecham's Pills

Sold Everywhere. In boxes 10c. and 25c.

## SCYTHES

SNATHS, FORKS

and all kinds of

## Haying Tools!

## PHELPS BROTHERS,

136 North Main Street.

Barre, - - Vermont.

## JEW AT OYSTER BAY

President Roosevelt.

## PETITION MAY NOT BE SENT

State Department Inclined to Think Russia's Recent Activity in Matter of Kishineff Outrages Should Preclude Further Steps.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., July 15.—An important conference has been held at Sagamore Hill between the president and representative Jewish citizens of the Society of the B'nai B'rith regarding the petition to the Russian government on the Kishineff outrages. Besides the president, the parties to the conference were Simon S. Wolf of Washington, Oscar S. Straus and Leo N. Levi of New York.

The administration has been embarrassed by the delay of the representatives of the B'nai B'rith society in presenting the petition. A draft of the document was handed to President Roosevelt several weeks ago by Mr. Wolf, but it was decided after some consideration to modify the text of the petition before presenting it formally to this government for transmittal to Russia. Time was desired, too, to obtain to the petition the signatures of representative citizens of the United States of all the religious faiths. As a result the document was not placed in the hands of the president until now.

The result of the conference at Sagamore Hill has not been disclosed yet, but a strong intimation is given that the petition may not be forwarded to the Russian government. The desire of both the president and Secretary Hay is that the Kishineff incident should be closed as soon as possible, as further delay in its consideration might prove embarrassing to this government in other diplomatic negotiations with Russia.

## May Not Send Petition.

Inasmuch as the Russian government has indicated by the adoption of severe measures a genuine disposition to punish adequately the perpetrators of the Kishineff murders and in addition those who instigated them, it is a problem for the president and Secretary Hay to solve whether representations concerning the incident now are either desirable or necessary.

It is suggested that the whole matter may be resolved into a brief statement through diplomatic channels to the Russian foreign office that such a petition is in the hands of the United States, thus leaving it to Russia to say whether it would or would not receive the document if it were presented. It would close the incident without subjecting United States relations with Russia to a strain, and it is believed would be quite as effective as the actual presentation of the petition.

Members of the Jewish committee, together with Dr. Albert Shaw, editor of the Review of Reviews, and his friend from England, Maurice Sheldon Amos, were the guests of the president at luncheon.

Secretary Root has left for Washington. He said that he could not sail for England before the 23d of August because it was desirable that he should see the general staff in full operation before he left the country.

Murderer of Donbassary Found. Kishineff, Russia, July 15.—The murderer of the boy Donbassary, whose death was charged to the Jews and which was the immediate cause of the massacre, has been discovered. He is a gardener and has confessed that he and the boy's uncle committed the crime. The new governor of Kishineff, Prince Urussov, has exchanged visits with the leading Jews of this city.

Strikers Overawe Police. Clinton, Mass., July 15.—A body of striking stone masons who had been employed on the Wachusett dam of the metropolitan water system, armed with revolvers, marched among the other workmen and with threats compelled 450 to stop work. One man who hesitated in obeying the strikers' order was thrown into the Nashua river, but was rescued promptly by his associates. The police force, numbering a few men, was inadequate to check the strikers. An attempt was made to arrest one of them, but he eluded the police after a chase in which he dropped his revolver. It was fully loaded.

Jealousy Causes Double Tragedy. Chicago, July 15.—Joseph Howarth, fifty years old, shot and instantly killed his wife, Bertha Howarth, at their home. After assuring himself that his wife was fatally wounded Howarth shot himself and was removed to a hospital in a dying condition. Domestic trouble was the cause for the tragedy.

Coming After Whitaker Wright. London, July 15.—Police Inspector Willis sails for New York from Liverpool on the White Star line steamer Oceanic to bring Whitaker Wright, the English company promoter, under arrest there, back to this city. The inspector expects to leave the United States July 20 with the prisoner.

Diplomats Coming Home. New York, July 15.—Among the passengers who arrived by the steamer Prinz Wilhem IV. from Haiti were William F. Powell, United States minister to Haiti; John Brown Terres, United States vice consul general at Port au Prince, and Leonard Schlemm, German consul at Cape Haiti.

## HOISTED AMERICAN FLAG.

Venezuelan Priest and Embassy Realized Its Significance.

Soledad, Venezuela, July 15.—The situation before Ciudad Bolivar is unchanged. It was reported that the revolutionists had evacuated the city, but this turns out to be incorrect. General Bolando, the commander of the revolutionary forces, is still in possession.

A boat bearing United States and parliamentary truce flags left Ciudad Bolivar and crossed the Orinoco to La Soledad. President Castro's authorities received the emissary, a priest, who said he came in the name of the foreign consuls, the bishops and leading trades to ask General Gomez, the government commander, to receive him, saying he had an important message for him.

Learning that General Gomez was not at Soledad, the priest departed, promising to return. A correspondent questioned him concerning his reasons for hoisting the United States flag, as he is not an American. The priest replied:

"Because the flag of the United States is respected everywhere."

The priest refused to reveal the object of his mission. Late at night the man-of-war Bolivar, with General Gomez aboard, arrived here. She passed before Ciudad Bolivar and was fired upon, but without effect. The Bolivar anchored two miles above the city and placed herself in contact with the besieging government troops.

The remainder of the Venezuelan fleet, composed of the men-of-war Zamora, Restaurador, Miranda and Venturo de Mayo, are due here. When they have arrived 4,200 men will be ready to attack Ciudad Bolivar. The government authorities intend to give General Bolando a chance to consider his desperate situation in order to prevent the useless shedding of blood. If he will surrender he will be given full guarantees for himself and followers.

## TO TEST KEARSARGE.

Battle Ship Will Steam at High Speed Across the Atlantic.

Portsmouth, England, July 15.—Captain Hemphill of the United States flagship Kearsarge has received instructions to clean the war ship's propellers, fill her bunkers with the best coal and go at the highest speed, with natural draft, to Frenchman's bay, Maine. This is the first occasion in time of peace that an American battle ship has been subjected to such a severe test. It recalls a similar voyage of the battle ship Oregon during the war with Spain.

Divers have commenced work on cleaning the propellers and 1,500 tons of coal will be delivered at once. Captain Hemphill will follow the Great Circle route, leaving Portsmouth at 9 o'clock Friday morning.

Admiral Lord Walter Kerr visited the Kearsarge this morning. He was received by Rear Admiral Cotton and Captain Hemphill, and under the latter's guidance inspected the ship.

The Kearsarge returned the courtesies extended to the United States European squadron here by a reception. The ship was elaborately dressed with flags, and the quarter deck was covered with a canopy made by the flags of all nations. Admiral Cotton, Captain Hemphill and the other American captains received the guests. There was dancing on the superstructure deck.

Textile Strike Not Broken. Philadelphia, July 15.—The announcement made by leaders of the textile workers' strike that the dyers employed by John & James Dobson at Falls of Schuylkill would return to work on a compromise basis was erroneous. It was stated that the firm had agreed to pay the dyers \$12 for a week of sixty hours. It developed that no direct proposition was made to the strikers, and the majority of them failed to report at the mill. A few are at work.

Dynamite Outrages in Croatia. Vienna, July 15.—Two dynamite outrages are reported from Agram, the capital of Croatia. There was much material damage, but no fatalities. In one case a bomb exploded in front of the house of Deputy Matunec. In the other case there was destroyed the cellar of a building occupied by a bank and the governmental paper, the Narodke Novine. The outrages are believed to have resulted from the Croatian political troubles.

Mistrial in Peonage Case. Montgomery, Ala., July 15.—The jury in the case of the United States versus Fletcher Turner, charged with holding Glenn Helms, a negro, in a condition of peonage, reported to Judge Thomas G. Jones that they could not agree on a verdict and were discharged. The jury stood six to six. The other cases against him have been postponed until Aug. 3.

Miles Takes a Long Ride. Fort Reno, Okla., July 15.—Lieutenant General Nelson A. Miles arrived at Fort Hill and left for a ninety mile ride on horseback to Fort Reno. Relays of fresh horses are arranged for each ten miles. General Miles is familiar with every part of the route.

Deputy Insurance Commissioner. Albany, N. Y., July 15.—Richard J. Shanahan of Syracuse, assistant deputy attorney general, has been appointed a third deputy superintendent of insurance by Superintendent Francis Hendricks in place of James M. Gilbert, recently resigned.

Hawaii's Big Budget. Honolulu, July 15.—The extra session of the legislature has appropriated \$8,000,000, being \$2,000,000 over the estimated government receipts.

## DOUGAL PUT TO DEATH.

Moat House Murderer Pays Penalty of His Crime.

## MAKES A FULL CONFESSION

Killed Camille Holland and Buried Her Body in Ditch—Mystery of Her Disappearance Long Unsolved. Remarkable Criminal Record.

London, July 15.—Samuel Herbert Dougal, the perpetrator of the Moat House murder, who was convicted at the Chelmsford assizes June 23 of the killing of Miss Camille Cecile Holland at Saffron-Walden, Essex, and sentenced to death, has been hanged at the Chelmsford jail after making a full confession of his crime.

The Moat House murder, as it was known, was committed over four years ago, and hope of solving the mystery had almost been given up when the body of the victim, Miss Holland, was found last April buried in the Moat House grounds.

Miss Holland was the owner of Moat House. About four years ago Dougal, who was supposed to be her husband, but who, it was discovered subsequently, had never been married to her, made his appearance there, and Miss Holland, supposed to be his sister, took up her residence on the place. Miss Holland then disappeared suddenly.

Dougal about a year ago sued the woman supposed to be his sister, but who really was his wife, for divorce. This aroused suspicion and led to an investigation.



SAMUEL HERBERT DOUGAL.

Dougal was arrested for cashing a check purporting to have been signed by Miss Holland, and while he was in custody the body of Miss Holland, for which a thorough but unsuccessful search had been made, was accidentally found by a laborer in an old ditch which had been planted over with shrubs nearly four years previously. The laborer struck his fork into a hard substance, which proved to be a woman's shoe containing a woman's foot. Then Miss Holland's body was found lying face downward.

An examination showed that the head had been pierced by a bullet, which was found in the skull. Two Wives Died in Strange Way. Dougal was born in London in 1846. He received a good education, but enlisted in the army when twenty. In fourteen years' service he reached the grade of quartermaster sergeant. Up to 1877 his service was all put in at Chatham, but that year he was transferred to Halifax, N. S. When he landed at Halifax he had two children by a wife he married in 1869. In 1885 the first Mrs. Dougal became suddenly ill and died within two months under circumstances now considered suspicious. Dougal was married a second time to a Canadian girl, who died within a year. Both wives were interred in the military burial place at Halifax.

Soon after another woman appeared on the scene, the daughter of a Canadian farmer, whom Dougal brought to England. She lived with him at Aldershot and London, but in consequence of ill treatment she left him, going back to Halifax with a child and representing herself as a widow. In 1892 Dougal married for the third time, in Dublin, and again, owing this time to her husband's immoral conduct, his wife left him.

Other Women in His Life. Two, if not three, mesalliances, in which the women concerned were relatively well supplied with this world's goods, are recorded in this stage of Dougal's career. Being tried for arson was another episode of this period. Dougal having been accused of setting fire to an inn in Hertfordshire which he had induced one of his inmates to take and which he had insured heavily. He was acquitted and similarly escaped paying the penalty of the law for abstracting checks from a check-book belonging to Lord Wolsley, who was then—in 1895—commander in chief in Ireland, and of forging that officer's name. He was, however, convicted on another similar charge and served a year's sentence. At the beginning of his term of imprisonment he attempted to commit suicide. He was released at the end of January, 1897, and in 1898 came to the opening of the last scene in his amazing career.

Died While Picking Cherries. Oswego, N. Y., July 15.—Dr. Simeon W. Blaun, aged seventy, a well-to-do citizen and an oculist of this place, died suddenly of apoplexy while picking cherries.

Fire at Sandy Hill, N. Y. Glens Falls, N. Y., July 15.—A part of the plant of the Kenyon Lumber company of Sandy Hill was destroyed by fire. Loss, \$17,000; insurance, \$12,500.

## OLD MYSTERIES CLEARED.

Indianapolis Grave Robber Tells About Two Murders.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 15.—Officers, accompanied by Rufus Cantrell, chief of the recently convicted band of Indiana grave robbers, who had been brought here, visited the Union Chapel cemetery, near Nora, eleven miles from Indianapolis, and two graves were opened. According to statements of Cantrell the body of Miss Carrie Selvaige, an Indianapolis schoolteacher, who disappeared from the Union State hospital March 11, 1900, was to be found there.

Two men found the woman, said Cantrell, wandering on a country road as they were returning from a grave robbing expedition on the morning of her disappearance. They invited her into their buggy, found she was demented and took her to a cabin in Hamilton county, where she was kept for weeks. She was moved later to a hut in Indianapolis, and when the search for her became so close they chloroformed her and buried her body in the Union Chapel cemetery.

Cantrell, when he arrived at the cemetery, was uncertain as to which grave she was buried in. He said she had been placed in a grave that had been robbed several months before. Miss Selvaige's brother was in the party. Two graves were opened, and one was found to have been disturbed, as Cantrell said it would be, with the rough box broken open and the coffin lid turned upside down. The body in it was not recognized by Mr. Selvaige. Other graves will be opened.

Cantrell, in his confessions, professed to know the secret of the disappearance of Kenneth Lawrence, a young man who inherited \$400,000 in Illinois and Indiana property and who was last heard of in New York. The sheriff of Logan county and the mayor of Bellefontaine, Lawrence's home, are here consulting with the officers. The disclosures of Cantrell are being investigated.

## FIGHT BETWEEN SOLDIERS.

Corporal Fatally Hurt in Affray Near Fort Grant.

Wilcox, Ariz., July 15.—A fight has taken place between the men of I and M troops on one side and E troop on the other, all of the Fourteenth United States cavalry, at Bonita, three miles from Fort Grant.

Corporal Seldenstickler of Troop M was fatally wounded in the groin, and Trumpeter Davis, also of Troop M, was shot through both thighs. The men who did the shooting are unknown at present. One hundred shots were fired, and a house was wrecked. About fifty men are implicated.

## Postmasters Appointed.

Washington, July 15.—The president has appointed the following postmasters:

New Jersey—Camden, Robert L. Barber; Orange, Herman B. Walker.

The following fourth class postmasters have been appointed:

Connecticut—Haddam, R. M. Thompson.

Maryland—Woodside, Milton W. Phillips.

Boys Killed in Railroad Wreck. Greensburg, Pa., July 15.—One boy was killed and four injured in a freight wreck on the Pennsylvania railroad near Bolivar, Pa. The boys were stealing a ride to Philadelphia and were secreted in a box car which, with the engine, tender and two other freight cars, plunged down an embankment into the river. A fifth companion escaped injury. The injured were brought to the Westmoreland hospital.

## The Weather.

Fair; light westerly winds.

## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Closing Quotations of the New York Stock Exchange.

New York, July 14. Money on call easier at 3 1/4% per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 6 1/2% per cent. Exchanges, \$274,102,521; balances, \$1,187,020. Closing prices: Amal. Copper, 94 1/2; Missouri Pac., 94 1/2; Atchafalaya, 94 1/2; N. Y. Central, 114 1/2; B. & O., 82; Norfolk & West., 62 1/2; Brooklyn E. T., 32 1/2; Penn. R. R., 112 1/2; C. & C. & St. L., 75; Reading, 74 1/2; Ches. & Ohio, 25; Rock Island, 30 1/2; Chi. & Northw., 164; St. Paul, 100 1/2; D. & H., 100 1/2; Southern Pac., 45 1/2; E. R., 100 1/2; Southern Ry., 23 1/2; Gen. Electric, 172 1/2; Sugar, 40 1/2; Illinois Cen., 120 1/2; Sugar Pacific, 35 1/2; Lackawanna, 24 1/2; Union Pacific, 77 1/2; Louis. & Nash., 100 1/2; U. S. Steel, 27 1/2; Manhattan, 132; U. S. Steel pt., 70 1/2; Metropolitan, 115 1/2.

## General Markets.

New York, July 14. FLOUR—Unsettled and rather weak, with bids still further reduced; Minnesota patents, \$4.40-4.70; winter straight, \$3.60-3.80; winter extras, \$2.90-3.20; winter patents, \$2.30-2.40. WHEAT—Declined under a renewal of liquidation, coupled with fine weather through the west and predictions of showers in spring wheat sections; September, \$1.50-1.55; December, \$1.40-1.45. RYE—Easy; state, \$1.00-1.05; New York, No. 2 western, 90c.; C. & O. B., 80c. CORN—Also weaker, following good weather and the wheat decline; September, \$0.40-0.45; December, \$0.35-0.40. OATS—Dull and easier; track, white, state, 40c.; track, white, western, 40c. PORK—Easy; mess, \$15.00-15.25; family, \$17.00-17.50. LARD—Weak; prime western steam, 7c. BUTTER—Steady; state dairy, 14c.; extra creamery, 30c. CHEESE—Steady to firm; state, full cream, fancy, small, colored, 10c.; small, white, 10c.; large, colored, 10c.; large, white, 10c. EGGS—Firm; state and Pennsylvania fresh to extras, 17 1/2-18c.; western extras, 18 1/2-19c. SUGAR—Raw firm; fair refining, 31-32c.; centrifugal, 34 test, 33-34c.; refined firm; crushed, 15c.; powdered, 16c. MOLASSES—Firm; New Orleans, \$14.00. RICE—Firm; domestic, 4 1/2-5c.; Japan, nominal. FALLOW—Dull; city, 4c.; country, 4 1/2c. HAY—Dull; shipping, 80c.; good to choice, \$1.10-1.15.

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but needs little work. Less wear and less labor. Whiter clothes and brighter washdays. Have ease, comfort and

## Sunlight

A lot of brightness for little price—5c. ASK YOUR DEALER FOR LAUNDRY SHAPE

## Lieutenant McCue Declared Insane.

Washington, July 15.—General Corbin has approved the recommendation of General Bates in the case of Lieutenant William K. McCue, First Infantry, and the officer is now on his way to St. Elizabeth's Hospital for the Insane in this city. The papers in the case have been received at the state department and show that surgeons who have examined McCue pronounce him insane. Among the papers is one tendering his resignation as an officer while in the Philippines and another written about the same time saying that he was insane. This letter describes his life in the interior of Samar and says that existence there makes men insane. McCue is the officer who was married in San Francisco, although having a wife in Cincinnati.

## Burglar in Mayor's House.

Red Bank, N. J., July 15.—The home of Mayor O. E. Davis was burglarized by Thomas Thomas (alias Thomas Dunn), a negro ex-convict, who also attempted to assault Miss Grace Davis, the mayor's daughter. The negro escaped from the house, but was caught, with an accomplice, in the barn. Both were committed by a justice to the county jail at Freehold on charges of burglary, assault and attempted rape. There was some talk of lynching Thomas among excited people of the town, but the prompt action of the police in hurrying the negroes out of town averted trouble.

## The Callao Chasing Pirates.

San Francisco, July 15.—Information has been received from the orient that the United States gunboat Callao is in hot pursuit of a band of pirates which captured a Chinese member of the Callao's crew. The pirates threatened to kill their prisoner unless a ransom of \$50,000 was paid. The Callao had several skirmishes with the robber bands, and succeeded in locating six parties. The Chinese government has sent a gunboat to the vicinity of Canton with soldiers, and an attempt will be made to exterminate the outlaws.

## Loubet Invited to St. Louis.

St. Louis, July 15.—An invitation has been sent to President Loubet of France by the lower Illinois division of the French Fete association inviting him to be present in St. Louis next year and attend the exercises commemorating the fall of the Bastille. A monster petition in the nature of an invitation has been prepared by the St. Louis society and will be officially acted on and sent to President Loubet.

## Says He Is a King's Son.

Seattle, Wash., July 15.—John Anderson, a naturalized citizen, who states that he is a son of Frederick VII. of Denmark and who avers that his proper name is Karl Christian Frederick Vascen Turdensjuit, has petitioned the superior court to change his name. He was born in 1844 on the estate of Kraprub, in the state of Scandia, Sweden, coming to this country when a young man.

## Beautiful Red Tape.

Perhaps the most remarkable curios in the British army system of red tape are the headings under which various personal necessities are classed. For instance, a soldier must purchase a brush and comb under the head clothing, while a toothbrush for some extraordinary reason comes under the denomination of fuel.

## Lord Bacon.

Lord Bacon was the youngest barrister ever made a king's counsel. He was twenty-nine when he became king's counsel in 1500.

## You Save One-Fifth

Most pastry recipes, in cook books, are made from flours containing much less gluten than does Pillsbury's Best Flour. Use one-fifth less of Pillsbury's Best Flour than such recipes usually call for.